Chapter 8

Conclusions and Suggestions
CHAPTER NO. 8
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

8.0 INTRODUCTION :-

The researcher has prepared one questionnaire set for entrepreneurs who have their engineering units for the purpose of collecting the information from these entrepreneurs. The questionnaire was prepared, which contains sixty nine questions. The survey was made on the basis of the questionnaire, personal visit, detailed discussion. The researcher attended some of the annual general meetings of various organizations and made on the spot observations.

In this chapter number of conclusions and suggestions of practical nature are discussed, which are depended upon the analysis and interpretation of data.

8.1 CONCLUSIONS

1) Out of 276 entrepreneurs surveyed, 37 percent (i.e. 103) entrepreneurs were in the age group of 31 to 40 years. 31 percent (i.e. 86) units holders were in the age group of less than 30 years and 3 percent (i.e. 9) entrepreneurs were in the age group of above 60 years.

2) In the study of religion wise types of entrepreneurs are from different religions. The most of 35 percent (i.e. 97) entrepreneurs are from Hindu and Navbaidha families and another 31 percent from Jain (i.e. 87), 14 percent (i.e. 38) from Muslim and Sindhi respectively and 6 percent (i.e. 16) from Parshi families. The religion has separate nature which is related to the performance of entrepreneurs.

3) The position of educational background situation revealed that 35 percent (i.e. 97) entrepreneurs have obtained graduation, 30 percent (i.e. 83) are H.S.C, 20 percent (i.e. 55) entrepreneurs less than S.S.C, 10 percent (i.e. 27) are having post graduation. Only 5 percent (i.e. 14) entrepreneurs are having technical education i.e. engineering, pharmacy, ITI, management courses etc. survey reveals that majority of the entrepreneurs are graduate.

4) The researcher has studied sex – wise classification of entrepreneurs according to the field survey and analysis 70 percent units are run by male entrepreneurs. Male entrepreneurs have separate features from women entrepreneurs. The majority of entrepreneurs are male.
5) In the study of marital status of the entrepreneurs, a majority of entrepreneurs i.e. 60 percent were married, while only 40 percent were unmarried. The largest group of entrepreneurs are 166 out of 276 the total were in age group of 31 – 40 years, followed by 40 percent in the age group less than 30 years.

6) The researcher has mainly studied the form of organisation of small scale industries sector in rural area of Pune District, i.e. sole proprietorship, partnership firms, public limited companies, private limited companies and co-operative societies organizations etc. But it is found mostly 47 percent (i.e. 131) units have sole proprietorship

7) According to survey and analysis 58 percent i.e. 160 units family annual income of entrepreneurs is up to Rs. 100000=00 p.a. Family annual income is the most important factor in the career of entrepreneurs.

8) Occupation of parents of various entrepreneurs are services, business, profession etc. Generally services are major occupation of these people. It reveals that majority of entrepreneurs do not have their own business units.

9) Type of units of the entrepreneurs in Pune District varies from tiny units, SSI Unit medium scale units, large scale unit etc. It was seen that 60 percent entrepreneurs have started their SSI unit by them only. After taking experience the unit will become medium scale unit and then large scale unit.

10) Regarding 59 percent (i.e. 164) entrepreneurs location of the units is in the industrial estates. 41 percent (i.e. 112) units are established in rural area or near the town.

11) In respect of each and every entrepreneur there is motivating factor. The motivating factor may be internal or external. Among the internal motivating factor “strong urge to do some independent job,” is the important factor. The other internal factors are technical knowledge and business experience in the same line. The external factors which are responsible for becoming an entrepreneur are financial assistance, government attitude, allotment of industrial sheds, availability of machinery on hire purchases basis, heavy demand for the product and high profit factors etc,. Among all the external
motivating factors. “Allotment of Industrial sheds, is the main external factors responsible for becoming an entrepreneurs.

12) The high growth profit and good technical knowledge are the two main reasons for the choice of present line of industrial units.

13) The reasons for selecting of the present location or place of the business in Pune District, are various in number. They are nearness to market, nearness raw materials, nearness to home town, transportation facilities, labour availability and plot at moderate rates etc. Majority of entrepreneurs have started their units newly.

14) The growth of the entrepreneurs in Pune District in respect of production, machines, employees, capital, investment and turnover etc. was more in the financial year 2004 – 05 followed by 2005 -2006

15) Majority of entrepreneurs depend upon the commercial banks in respect of their working capital requirement. (i.e. table No. 7. 17).

16) According to the view of entrepreneurs in Pune district, the attitude of financial institutions is helpful in providing loans for fixed and working capital.

17) Majority of i.e. 70 percent (i.e. 193) entrepreneurs have availability of raw materials at local places at Taluka and District level.

18) According to survey and analysis, entrepreneurs are facing the main problem of marketing.

19) Majority of i.e. 70 percent (i.e. 193) entrepreneurs have local market for their product. Very few entrepreneurs are participating in foreign market.

20) 71 percent (i.e. 197) entrepreneurs have conducted market survey.

21) According to the survey and analysis, various market channels of distribution are available in the Pune District. The market channels have been simply involved including whole sellers, retailers, consumers, government department, other producer and parent units etc. Majority of entrepreneurs have used channels of distribution whole sellers and retailers. 70 percent i.e. 193 entrepreneurs have used whole sellers and retailers channels of distribution in the market.

22) Generally, the market price depends upon the goods supplied and demanded in the market. At the time of market survey it is observed that
the product rates are fixed by the entrepreneurs. 70 percent (i.e. 193) entrepreneurs surveyed are selling the goods at fixed price.

23) Majority i.e. 65 percent (i.e. 180) entrepreneurs surveyed have production quality constant for getting better prices of products. They want to improve the quality of product.

24) 91 percent (i.e. 252) entrepreneurs have applied the sales promotion techniques for increasing their sale.

25) According the survey and analysis it is observed that majority of SSI units are managed by the entrepreneurs themselves. Only 4 percent SSI units surveyed are managed by children or wife.

26) Every industrial unit faced more or less labour problems. The efforts can be made to avoid the labour problems though arbitrary method or by negotiations.

27) Positive motivation is given by 77 percent entrepreneurs to their employees. Negative motivation are punishment, fine, loss of increment, on stability of service etc. Generally negative motivations are applied by very less entrepreneurs.

28) According to the changes in the government policies 81 percent (i.e. 224) entrepreneurs have positive effects on their production in the era of globalization, privatization and liberalization. The production and profit of some of the entrepreneurs have been increased due to globalization. But 9 percent (i.e. 25) entrepreneurs are of the opinion that they do not have any impact of globalization on their units.

29) Source of finance used by the entrepreneurs in the initial stage were own contribution, borrowing from family members, friends/relatives, advances from banks etc.

30) All of the (i.e. 100 percent) units depend upon various banks for their fixed and working capital needs. The various banks include the State Bank of India, Nationalized Banks, Co-operative Banks and Private Banks etc.

31) The purposes of borrowing the loans by entrepreneurs are establishment of new units, expansion of existing unit, diversification, re-habilitation of
sick units, to take over a sick unit etc. 48 percent (i.e. 130) units have taken the loans for establishment of new units.

32) Amongst various types of loan short term loans are taken by majority of entrepreneurs from the banks.

33) The most popular scheme amongst the entrepreneurs for loan was “Rural Industries Development Project,” (RIDP). Most of the entrepreneurs have taken loan advantage of this scheme.

34) A Majority of units, to be precise 69 percent (i.e.190) units are using indigenous technology and the rest are using foreign technology.

35) ‘Desire to get gainfully occupied’ was the important factor which influenced to become an entrepreneur to majority of entrepreneurs.

36) After establishment of industrial units the entrepreneurs are making changes fastly. Majority of entrepreneurs are improving existing product in their industrial unit.

37) Generally the percentage of profit of the entrepreneurs in this area is 16 percent to 20 percent.

38) Less than 10 percent profit has been re-invested by the entrepreneurs in their industrial unit.

39) 88 percent of the (i.e.244) entrepreneurs are participating in entrepreneurship development programme and successful entrepreneurs meet. They are helping to select the project to the new entrepreneurs.

40) Conducting market survey is the important service provided by Entrepreneurship Development Programme Organization.

41) Majority of entrepreneurs have obtained subsidies from government agencies or other agencies.

42) There are very less chances to get concession in the normal rate of interest taken from banks and financial institutions by entrepreneurs.

43) The entrepreneurs have obtained good experience and treatment from bank officials regarding time lag in sanctioning of loan, repayment of loan, margin money etc.

44) Shortage of electric power supply is the major problem in majority of the units. The small scale entrepreneurs are facing other different types of problems in the study area such as financial problem, labour problem,
government policy, rules and regulations, raw material and transportation problem etc.

8.3 SUGGESTIONS:

In order to expand the scope for entrepreneurship development in SSI Engineering units in the rural area of Pune District, various suggestions can be given. These suggestions will be useful for exploiting rural opportunities to the fullest extent. The following suggestions are worth noting in this regard.

I) Entrepreneurship Development Programme

1) The operational problems faced by the entrepreneurs need to be urgently looked into. The SSI units lack proper insight as to managerial functions. They require a change in orientation to increase their productivity.

2) Various specific and non-specific training programmes should also be conducted at various levels, especially at district level, so as to promote entrepreneurship development programme.

3) Assistance should be provided in the form of low interest loans to skilled, educated young inhabitants of the region where there is scope to develop the education level by setting up institutions that will operate by skilled youth to provide training to unskilled youth which will further develop entrepreneurship.

4) As self-employment breeds entrepreneurship, more and more self-employment programmes should be undertaken and proper training should be given to both the rural and urban youths including women.

5) Management programmes, vocational guidance programmes and SSI Engineering Programmes should include credit of entrepreneurship developments in the course so as to inculcate entrepreneurial urge in the youth.

6) The study has been shown that certain behavioural orientations correlate better with entrepreneurial performance than others. The desirability and feasibility of suitable modifications in the training content of the entrepreneurship development programmes and management development programmes in view of the findings of our study is an issue, warranting the attention of the institutional apparatus for entrepreneurship development.
7) It is advisable to establish Industrial Associations and Non-Government Associations for better maintenance of industrial estates. Involvement of these associations will avoid dumping of industrial wastes in the drains which otherwise gets clogged and may consider handing over for maintenance of industrial estates.

II) Banks And Financial Facilities

1) More and More persons should be inspired to set-up industrial units. This can be done by locating new aspirants and giving them various incentives for industrial ventures. The financial assistance should also be offered on instalment basis.

2) There is a tendency to expand and diversify the small-scale sector instead of going out of it. Financial institutions should provide loans liberally and on priority basis for establishing new units in the SSI sectors.

3) A financial corporation should be set-up for providing adequate finances to SSI units as no such body exists exclusively.

4) Bank and financial institutions are lending more freely to rural entrepreneurs today. Yet, government has to lend more subsidy to these entrepreneurs.

5) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) should provide finance to small scale industries for acquiring ISO certification in liberal way. Bureau of Indian Standards may also organize awareness programme to SSIs.

6) The availability of credit of SSI sector should be made in liberal terms. It can be increased by removing or at least raising the interest rate ceiling and making it worthwhile for banks to lend to small enterprise. Refinancing facility should be provided to the financial institution engaged in finances of SSI units so as to subserve the requirement of SSI units.

7) The banks and other financial institutes should make their loan application easier, especially, the provisions of government employee as a guarantor while giving loan.

8) Banks need to come forward and lend loans of considerable amount to such enterprise on long term low interest rates to enable them to set up their own SSI units.
9) Bank should leave their traditional attitude of cut-offs in the loans applied for. They should sanction as per the unit cost forwarded by DIC’s.

III) **Infrastructural Facilities**

1) It was expressed by entrepreneurs that MIDC should have a liberal attitude towards entrepreneurs, if should not do real estate business, Simplified procedures should be followed. It should have very cordial relations with other governmental agencies like MCED, MITCON, Directorate of Industries, etc. It should provide additional borewells for supply of sufficient water. It should provide sound and high quality of infrastructure facilities, Political interference should be reduced, All the support services like transportation, post office, banks, schools, housing facilities, canteen, health centre and police station should be provided at the estates and full support should be extended by MIDC to Entrepreneurs Associations regarding maintenance of estates and areas.

2) Lack of infrastructural facilities is one of serious problem faced by the entrepreneurs in the estates. Therefore, steps should be taken to provide the infrastructural facilities such as post office, banks, watch and ward canteen, recreation center, industrial housing, formation of roads, avenue plantation, drainage system, water and power supply, influent treatment facility, hospitals, schools, colleges, entrepreneurship development centers, training center etc. These facilities were stated to be substandard. The maintenance of the estates was also said to be very poor. Therefore these need to be improved to a great extent.

3) In view of the present status of environment control imposed on small scale industries, judiciary should review the case of shifting of polluting industries from the city centres to other places in view of the closure. Various pollution boards should provide financial and technical assistance for SSI to check air or water pollution.

4) Employment opportunities in rural and urban areas should be promoted by a large national programme of public work for the creation of national network of infrastructure facilities especially in the field of transport and communication that can widen the Indian market and facilities the mobility of goods and people and create opportunities for new as well as increased economic activity in both rural and urban areas.
IV) **Availability Of Raw Materials**

1) It is observed that the rules for purchasing products of SSI units exclusively by various government departments are flouted very often. Besides government departments and public sector undertakings it should be made mandatory for the large scale units to make bulk purchases from SSI units. Another related problem, that harasses the SSIs are that of delayed payment by government departments. This trend should be checked by imposing time limit or else by awarding monetary compensation.

2) The government should arrange uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the rural entrepreneurs at concessional rate.

V) **Marketing Of SSI Goods**

1) The entrepreneurs also face marketing management problems. The government should collect information about present and prospective markets for various products and disseminate it to the units at the earliest possible. The marketing information system should be evolved.

2) As rural entrepreneurs have to face service marketing problems, they should be taken into consideration by the government and steps should be taken to solve them. Markets should be developed in rural and semi-urban areas so that entrepreneurs can sell them easily in nearest markets more and more fairs and exhibitions should be arranged for women products.

3) The rural entrepreneurs should gather various techniques and designs from other sources, and should incorporate in its enterprise to solve their production problems.

4) The SSI units should be made cost and quality conscious. The various quality marketing centres and technical institutes should carry out research in this regard. The SSI units should maintain the cost, quality and delivery schedule in agreement with WTO guidelines which are the important considerations to meet the challenges.

5) As rural entrepreneurs lack information as regards to their business, it is necessary to start information bureaus, to help them in getting the required information at taluka level.
VI) Labour problems – trade unions.

1) Comparative study of trained and untrained entrepreneurs makes it clear that EDPs have helped EDP beneficiaries. The employment growth sales turnover time taken for implementation of the project in case of trained entrepreneurs are showing better results than untrained entrepreneurs. This shows that training did help EDP beneficiaries that show better performance.

2) The study revealed that owners of the Auto Trade and servicing units are not willing to shift their units to the outskirts of the city or town concerned where autonagar’s are developed. This trend is mostly due to the non-availability of sufficient facilities at autonagers. It requires immediate attention of the MIDC and Maharashtra State Government.

3) Organisation wise trade unions are to be encouraged for the purpose of industrial relations. The term organisation is to be defined in consultation with legal experts and an organisation is to be made a unit for industrial relations matters and trade union bargaining.

4) In the days of massive and far reaching changes in the life of organizations world over, it is very illogical to get over perturbed about trade unions as they have already lost much steam to the environmentalists, social entrepreneurs, self help groups and non-political company based unions.

VII) Facilities Provided By Government Agencies (Single Window System)

1) There should be consultancy service for small-scale by Maharashtra State Financial Corporation or State Government. The SSI sector require export advice for solving their day to day problems.

2) The government agencies are engaged in giving financial assistance to small entrepreneurs. These are multifarious, before financing the project it should be ensured that the prospective entrepreneurs complete a training programme which will at least expose them to the required knowledge and skills.
3) The government should create a proper environment for promotion of entrepreneurship in the state. The policy as to the SSI sector should be changed so as to subserve the requirement of SSI sector. The venture funds should be set up to meet the needs of SSI unit.

4) The General Manager (GM), DIC is generally drawn among the official of state Directorates of Industries. The extensions services to be rendered by DIC require number of attributes in GM, particularly a high level of motivation and commitment combined with professional expertise and management capabilities. The appointment of GM and Managers should not be a routine affair. They should be drawn from diverse source including the government departments.

5) The government should also carefully study the project viability of sick unit and select for rehabilitation. And open export cell in remote areas.

6) Apart from these, the government should also, give concession on licence fees, electricity and water charge, land revenue tax etc. to the rural entrepreneurs.

7) The DICs should give the leadership in the district as industry promoting agency. It should identify the training needs of entrepreneurs and accordingly design and conduct training programmes periodically.

8) The number of entrepreneurs get disappointed at the initial stage because of bureaucratic delay and procedural problems resulting in giving up the endeavour in this regard. The processing of applications, working out the project profile getting no intent letter, an industrial shed, loan from bank and power connection takes a long time. During this period the total market conditions changes and the entrepreneurship spirit dampens. Hence, there is need to have transparency in this regard and a single window scheme to meet the requirement of new entrepreneur and such SSI units is necessary.

VIII) Technological Upgradation

1) Review should be taken about workshop practice, drawing and project work and It is necessary suggest changes in EDPs training content and methodology, taking students nearer to the real life situation.
2) Institutional training is an absolute necessity to become a successful entrepreneur, hence state vocational institutions, polytechnic institutes etc. may undertake short-term certificate diploma courses to empower entrepreneurs.

3) There is need to have technological upgradation in the small scale Industries in Pune District where these units still use outdated technology.

4) The DICs documentation centres need to be updated with latest information about the availability of technologies, global market intelligence and use of information technology for product development and diversification etc.

5) It has been observed that some of the key functionaries in DICs have been discharging stereo typed functions, some times with bureaucratic approach. The top and middle level functionaries of DICs need to be trained for skill upgradation, application of information technology, managerial skills with professionalism, knowledge of global business environment etc.

IX) Impact Of Privatisation, Liberalization, Globalization

1) Efforts should be made to identify the causes of industrial sickness so as to work out the remedial action and turnaround strategy in this regard.

2) It is important for DICs to have a panel of consultants to supplement the expertise available in the DICs to handle various roles.

X) Entrepreneurial Training At School, Graduation, And Post Graduation Level.

1) As it is necessary to provide practical knowledge of the business situation during secondary and college level education. Some schools and colleges are providing such knowledge during the education period.

2) Finally, the entrepreneurship development cannot be achieved unless the education system and policies of government are directed towards it. A change in the educational curriculum is necessary to create entrepreneurial awareness. The branches of education, particularly commerce and management, should invariably include a component of entrepreneurship in their syllabi. More and more job-oriented courses should be introduced both at the twelve stage and graduation and post-
graduation level. This would go a long way in motivating the youths of the country to turn to entrepreneurship.

3) The bank and other financial institution should organize workshop, seminar etc. for the rural entrepreneurs, to make them aware of banking knowledge.

XI) **Entrepreneurship Development And Rural Development**

1) The different government agencies should have a co-ordination among themselves to look after the sick units and foster growth of developing units in the industrial estates of the district, so that the total industrial development can be achieved.

2) The respective state government should open a separate ministry at cabinet level to deal especially with rural entrepreneurs.

3) Banks, financial institutions, various other developmental agencies and department concerned which are working for women and rural entrepreneurial development in the region should initiate such measures which would result in further promotion of rural entrepreneurs.

4) A common services building, to be named ‘UDYOG BHAVAN’, is to be built in every major industrial estate to cater to the needs of MIDC or corporation, Industrial Association and any other agency for which accommodation facility is needed in that industrial belt. This may cover the office premises of the association, a large auditorium for organizing meetings, one or two conference halls for smaller gatherings including training programmes, a good library, a facility for technical consultancy, and display space for organizing a permanent exhibition of products manufactured in the area. The complex may include a few shopping complexes covering services as well. By adopting commercial approach, some of the activities in the complex may yield revenue annually. Display can include make of design of the machinery used, and sample products and industrial units of that area, apart from setting sufficient space for exhibiting products of various units by rotation. A small guest house for the use of visitors can also form part of it. The scale on which these facilities are planned can vary with the size and importance of the estate or area. In Maharashtra, Thane Small Scale Industries Association
is modelled on these lines. In a number of other location in Maharashtra and Gujarat, this type of facility is a common occurrence. It is joint effort of the entrepreneurs and the government. There should be constant skill upgradation programme especially in marketing strategies through proper network. Such programmes can be conducted by entrepreneurship specialized institutions.

5) The MIDC could not provide the latest information about the estate-wise particulars of enterprises on total number of industrial units, units under implementation, functioning and sick (category-wise i.e. large, medium and small scale) investment, production and employment. Therefore, the information of 2006 was taken. The corporation should strive to get the information regularly from the sub-zonal / zonal offices and consolidate the same. Importance is to be given to data collection for facilitating policy decisions and for periodic reviews. After conducting an economic survey of industrial units in industrial estates and industrial development of the areas, a directory of industrial units covered by MIDCs estates and areas may be brought out updating it every year is important.

6) The development of backward areas constitute a new challenge. Programmes for the development be drawn up and should be effectively implemented. Such programmes await new entrepreneurs who have technical expertise and managerial compliance would bring about the desired development and fulfill social needs.

7) The Non-government organisation should also take active part in promoting entrepreneurs in the rural area of Pune District.

XII) Problem Of Power Failure

1) Most of the industries suffer losses due to frequent power failure. The agencies in charge of industrial estates needs to set up separate captive plants for each estate along with other infrastructural facilities.
8.3 FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES:

The researcher has chosen the subject i.e. “A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in SSI Engineering Units in the rural area of Pune District” for the period of 2001 to 2006. The following six objectives have been put to study as:

1) **To understand the scope, nature and background of Entrepreneurship Development in rural area of Pune District:**
   
   The researcher has selected the above said subject to study and understand the scope, nature and background of Entrepreneurship Development in Pune District.

2) **To study the situation of Entrepreneurship Development in the rural area of Pune District, Maharashtra and India:**
   
   According to this objective of the study researcher has studied of rural area of Pune District, Maharashtra and India with the help of supporting data and the statistical information. The objective has been fulfilled.

3) **To study the problems of Entrepreneurship Development in the engineering units in rural area of Pune District:**
   
   The particular problems of Entrepreneurship Development in rural area faced by Entrepreneurs of Pune District are studied by the support of questionnaire, interviews, discussions, meetings and Published Materials (See Table No. 7.53)

4) **To study the Entrepreneurship Opportunities in 21st Century in Rural Parts of India:**
   
   By this study it is crystal clear that how to step towards 21st Century using new techniques.

5) **To study the agencies supporting for Entrepreneurship Development**
   
   What are the policies of Government and NGO Policies of Privatization are understood (See Table No. 6.9, 7.31)

6) **To suggest some remedies for solving the problems of Entrepreneurship Development in SSI Engineering Units:**
   
   The researcher has tried to suggest the solutions to solve the problems of Entrepreneurship Development in SSI Engineering units by this research project.
8.4 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS:

1) The first hypothesis that, the Pune District is the best area in respect of Entrepreneurship Development in engineering units in Maharashtra, but the rural area of Pune District has not been successful in Entrepreneurship Development, is proved by the Table No.6.9 In this table the fact is shown that there are 18 training orientation centres including 3 training centres in rural area. In urban and rural areas the ratio of these centres is 5:1. This ratio shows that the rural area requires more training centres.

2) The second hypothesis that, Entrepreneurship in rural area can reduce the problem of unemployment, is proved by the fact that the problems or unemployment in rural area can be reduced by increasing and conducting different types of courses and establishing new training centres. By this way not only one can develop his economic power but the area, district, state and the nation also been developed, with the help of establishment of self employment centres, small scale units etc.

3) The third hypothesis that, in the rural area of Pune District there is a scope for the development of SSI Engineering Units, is proved by that the labours are available in rural area are in large numbers and at the cheap rate, as well as the environment is healthy. Government is supporting to various EDP Programmes. The entrepreneurs can also enjoy the tax concessions by establishing their units in rural or interior area of Pune District.
8.5 **AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The researcher has studied the subject “A Study of Entrepreneurship Development in SSI Engineering Units in the rural area of Pune District” (From 2001 to 2006). In this regard the researcher has studied 10 Talukas of Pune District and 11 private MIDC sectors. The District is spread into wide rural and interior area. There are many opportunities available in entrepreneurship development in which research can be done. They are as follows:-

1) Mahila Udyojakata Swarojgar.
2) Mahila Bachat Gat Swarojgar or SHG(Self Help Group).
3) Education / Educated Men and Women Swarojgar Centers.
4) Potatoes and Onions processing and selling centers.
5) To Provide Lodging and Boarding rest houses medicines, traveling, bakery, fancy tailoring, Electronic and Electrical Tools and repairing etc, business are available in MIDC areas.
6) Also small, medium and large scale business can be studied seperately. e.g. Automobile, Food Processing, Electronics and Telecommunication, Information Technology, Bio – Technology, Floriculture, Tourism and Transports, Electricity Generation etc. However it all depends upon how efficiently the opportunities available are utilized by the entrepreneurs.